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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 28, 1926
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SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH
WANT CHINESE SEAMEN
WAGES AND PROSPERITY
THE THUG HIRERS

SIERRA 35

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
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Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
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Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
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Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
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Post Office Laborers—Sec., Win. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 17

American Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste

XV. YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW.

This is the final installment of the History of the American Labor Movement. Next week we will begin the history of the British labor movement, written by Ben de Caux, formerly a student at Brookwood, now on the staff of the Illinois Miner. Just now labor in England is the center of attention, and Mr. de Caux, who is a native of that country and has only recently returned from a study of labor movements in England and Europe, is thoroughly competent to interpret the trend of affairs there.

Our outline of history of the American Labor Movement has come to a close. It may be helpful now to take stock for a moment and ask ourselves whether the conditions and activities of the movement in the present and the immediate past are such as to give some ground for hope that it will forge ahead in the days immediately before us.

The Dark Side.

Plenty of people have recently been emitting gloom and painting a very dark picture of the American labor movement. It must be admitted that they can make out a pretty good case.

American capital made itself supreme on the earth during the World War. No labor movement has a more powerful enemy to fight than the American.

America has still vast untapped resources, tremendous possibilities of expansion. It is probable, therefore, that American capital can continue to pay high wages and keep American workers relatively content, weaning them away from organization, even though capital itself continues to reap enormous profits.

Organized labor was drastically deflated after the war by a subtle and vicious open shop campaign that stopped at nothing. It has hardly begun to recover from the attack.

In many of the basic industries, the unions of which form the backbone of the labor movement in other countries, American trade unions have little or no organization or control. This is true of steel, textiles, railroad shop crafts, packing, oil refining, agricultural machinery, and the metal industries generally.

Miners Hard Pressed.

In the one basic industry—mining—where trade unionism seemed to be firmly entrenched, the employers or trade conditions or whatever it may be, seem to be pushing the union to the wall. A few years ago 70 per cent of soft coal production in this country was turned out under union control, today the percentage is not much over 30.

In many of the industries where unions have little or no hold the employers have been following a labor policy involving company union plans, welfare work, group insurance, employees' stock ownerships, etc. Apparently this policy has been successful in keeping down discontent and the spirit of organization among the workers.

Meanwhile the organized labor movement itself seems to be in conservative hands. Many of its officers appear to be occupied in playing politics rather than in tackling organization work, and precisely in its most progressive sections the movement is torn by internal dissensions and factional fights.

Coolidge is president of the United States. If a worse indictment than that can be drawn against the American "peepul," the writer does not know about it. There seems to be less spirit of independence in the American people than at any other time in their history.

Under these circumstances, what is to prevent American capital from marching on to the conquest of the world, ably assisted by contented American workers who are warned away from every attempt at legitimate organization by the tale that trade unionism means bolshevism and anarchy and that these things are responsible for the low standard of living of European workers, from which American workers can be saved only by being faithful to their employers and refraining from organization.

So the sad story runs.

The Bright Side.

Is there a brighter side? We believe there is.

In the first place the position of American capitalism is by no means so comfortable and certain as might at first appear. Many reputable economists have been pointing out lately that while real wages have advanced in this country of late, the rate at which we have been turning out goods has advanced much more rapidly. We are constantly therefore piling up a surplus of goods. If this surplus remains in America it must lead to another crisis of "over-production" unemployment, etc., etc. If the surplus American industry is piling up is invested abroad, American capital will be brought into competition for markets and raw materials with other countries. There is nothing to indicate that such competition must not end in another disastrous war, as was the case ten years ago.

The only thing that could save American industry from this dilemma would be, as was indicated by action of the American Federation of Labor convention last fall, to shorten hours and to increase wages to such an extent that American workers themselves would be able to consume what they produced. But there is no important agency in this country that is honestly pushing this program of shorter hours and higher wages except the trade union movement.

On the surface, company unions seem to be having things their own way just now, but the company unions have not solved this question of shorter hours and increased wages either. In this fundamentally important matter they are following the lead of the trade unions. Thus under the Rockefeller plan in Colorado the mine wages go up or down in accordance with the scale of the United Mine Workers of America. It would seem to follow that more and more the company unions must transform themselves into bona-fide trade unions or they are bound to break down when the question of shorter hours and higher wages becomes critical.

Furthermore, the story of high wages and a conciliatory labor policy is by no means so universal as we sometimes seem to think. It is not the case among the million textile workers in this country; it is not the case with the 700,000 soft coal miners. At many points wages are being driven down and there is a direct attack being launched against trade unions and the standards of living of the workers. Sooner or later this will produce revolt.

Nor does the organized labor movement itself make such a poor showing on its record since the war, when we look into the matter closely. It may have lost ground at important points but it has not done so without putting up heroic battles. The steel strike, the several miners' strikes, the textile strikes, the railroad shopmen's strikes are all cases in point. A movement that can fight like this cannot be permanently kept down.

Upward Trend.

There has been a serious loss of membership since the wartime peak, but even so the number of organized workers is now very much larger than before the war and the trend of union membership seems again to be definitely, if slowly, upward.

It is taking the unions some time to recover from the post war slump but even a brief glance at history serves to show that it is not taking us any longer now than it did after similar crises in the past.

In the recent La Follette campaign, the American labor movement for the first time endorsed independent political candidates for president and vice-president.

Labor has made notable experiments in the past few years in the field of banking, insurance, union management co-operation, sharing responsibility for production, and workers' education. Each of these movements might be criticized and involves dangers that must be avoided. No one of them, nor all of them together, constitute a panacea guaranteed to solve all the ills of the workers. At the very least, however, these experiments indicate that American labor is fighting back against company unionism, welfare work, etc., that it is not afraid to enter new fields, and that it is becoming increasingly conscious that in such varied fields as banking and education the conventional institutions are not able to meet all its needs.

It had often been predicted that when Samuel

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Gompers died the A. F. of L. would disintegrate. President Gompers did pass away at a time when the movement was in the depths of the post-war depression. Nevertheless there is no sign of disintegration. President Green's leadership seems secure, the Federation appears more vigorous than in some years. The much dreaded transition has been successfully effected.

What Is to Be Done?

The moral would seem to be that while things might be better they also might be very much worse, and that the time has come for us to quit whining about them and to get down to work. What, then, are some of the tasks with which the American labor movement will be busying itself in the next few years and in which we might all share?

1. Heal the splits in the American labor movement. Let the so-called "lefts" stop crabbing about trade union leadership, stop introducing remote and irrelevant political issues into trade union activity, and throw their energy into organizing work. Let the so-called "rights" and the "leaders" stop trying to hide inefficiency, laziness and corruption behind a smoke screen of attack on communists as is unfortunately sometimes the case.

2. Meet the challenge of company unions. Meet it in part, at least, by frankly accepting some of the lessons the company unions have taught us. Company unions are usually organized on an industrial basis. In many cases they provide quicker channels through which the worker on the job may have his grievances adjusted than bona-fide unions have done.

3. Organize the unorganized. This is the great concern of President Green of the American Federation of Labor. To meet the situation we shall somehow have to draw upon the great stores of experience in organizing work which now exist only in the heads of trade union organizers and officers, and at the same time shall have to use what modern psychology, advertising, and religious revivalism have to teach us about winning individuals and masses.

4. Each trade union must know thoroughly the industry with which it is concerned and must plan for the development of that industry. In the past we have too often fought against industry. Our fight is not against industry but against the wrong kind of control of industry and against waste and inefficiency in industry.

5. We must take seriously the new wage policy of the American Federation of Labor and press all along the line for a reduction of hours and an increase in wages at least commensurate with the increase of production in this country.

6. In view of the situation confronting both the unions and the public in connection with coal mining and giant power development, we shall have to give consideration to the question of whether we must not come eventually to nationalization of some of our basic resources, and if so, how this is to be brought about.

7. All this implies increasing emphasis on workers' education. Only a technically trained leadership and an intelligent membership can meet the complex situation confronting the American workers.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher, Yale University.

V. WHAT MONEY IS NOT.

We have seen that both capital and income are measured in money, though they are not themselves (to any great extent) in the form of money. An automobile may be a thousand dollars' worth of capital, but it is not a thousand dollars. It is simply measured by a thousand dollars, in the sense that it will exchange, or has exchanged, for that amount of money. In the same way, two hundred dollars' worth of shelter a year is not two hundred dollars. It is simply measured by two hundred dollars, in the sense that it is paid for by two hundred dollars of rent money. In short, money measures everything, whether capital or income, but money itself is not everything.

It will help us understand what money is if first we understand what it is not. This is very important because everybody, without any exception, at first confuses money with the things which money measures. Money is a thing we are too familiar with to understand easily. We simply take it for granted from the early days of our childhood. Just because it is such a practical and universal convenience, money is the greatest stumbling block to students of economics.

The confusion of wealth, property, capital, services, income, etc., with money has led to all sorts of false ideas. Some people seem to imagine that a millionaire is a man who has a million dollars of actual money stored away somewhere in his cellar or in the bank. Even some business men imagine that when one man is "making money" somebody else must be "losing money." I can myself remember, as a child, getting caught in this fallacy and telling my mother my "discovery." I said, "There is just so much money in the world and so whatever money one person gains must reduce what the rest have." I learned later, of course, that gain in trade and industry is not usually gain of money at all but of capital or income.

Some people wonder how the world is ever going to pay off its debts when more "money" is owed than there is money in existence. These people must learn that debts are often paid without the use of money at all and that even when money is used it may be used over and over again and so, given plenty of time, may pay many more debts than all of the money in existence.

Some people who see that wealth and money are different, nevertheless fancy that, somehow, all wealth is "represented" by an equal amount of real money. A grown man confessed to me that he had supposed that all the money in the world must be equal to all the wealth in the world. As a matter of fact, money, in the strictest sense, is only one or two per cent of all wealth.

I remember a muddle-headed man, claiming to be a banker, who appeared at a meeting of the American Economic Association in 1895 and tried to prove that there was not enough money in the country. He said that there were "twenty dollars of wealth for every dollar of money" and "therefore" there was only "one chance in twenty for a debtor to pay his debts." He declared, "I will give five dollars to any one who can disprove that statement." No one tried, but some one sarcastically asked, "What's the use? According to what he says himself, there's only one chance in twenty of his paying that five dollars!"

Some people fear that "there may not be enough money to do the business of the world with." They do not realize that any quantity of money will be enough if prices are adjusted.

Some people believe that, though money is not exactly the same thing as wealth, nevertheless, it is the one and only means of getting wealth. They say, for instance, that the discovery of gold in California in 1849 gave us the means of paying

for the construction of railways. But the world does not get its wealth by buying it. An individual may get wealth by buying it from another individual, but the world, as a whole, buys nothing, for there is no other world to buy from. So the world gets its railways not by buying them but by building them. The gold of California enriched those who discovered it and dug it out because it enabled them to buy wealth from others; but it did not provide the world with railways any more than Robinson Crusoe's discovery of money in the ship provided him with food. On the contrary, it took away that much energy from producing railways, food and other things.

If mere money could make the world rich, we should not need to wait for gold discoveries. We could simply make paper money with the printing press. This in fact has often been tried. France tried it in the French Revolution. Russia tried it under the Bolsheviki. Germany tried it a little later. But no country which ever tried it grew richer thereby. Those who manufactured the money did get richer, but only at the expense of others, just as counterfeiters may get rich at the expense of others. It is natural to think that, since each of us is made richer in money by printing it and circulating it more, the world would be enriched by more money. If this were really so, it would be right and proper to let everybody counterfeit money and enrich himself!

The French Assembly in 1790 printed four hundred million paper francs ("assignats") and publicly declared that they "would bring back into the public treasury, into commerce and into all branches of industry, strength, abundance and prosperity." The results were disastrous. So were the results of similar experiments in Germany and Russia after the World War—although, in these cases, the ideas were different; in Russia the idea was to make the money worthless and so help abolish capitalism; it did make the money

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worthless, but instead of abolishing capitalism it helped to reinstate it.

Many people, who ought to know better, have the notion that a nation gets richer by getting money from other nations, that is by selling abroad more than it buys abroad, thus making a so-called "favorable balance of trade." They think every dollar which goes out of the country is impoverishing us that much; that every dollar that comes in is enriching us that much; that, therefore, we should sell as much as possible abroad, but buy as little as possible from abroad; in fact, put up a tariff wall to keep goods from coming in and money from going out.

So insidious are these money fallacies that I have scarcely found a student in my classes wholly free from them. Let no reader of these short stories flatter himself that he is already fully free from them.

There are many catch phrases which are misleading. "Making money" is such a phrase. Only the man in the mint literally "makes" money. The rest of us gain money's worth of capital or income. The "money market" is not really a money market, but a loan market.

I suggest as a good way of avoiding the ever-present pitfalls of money to test out every doubtful statement by substituting the word "collars" for "dollars." When we measure things in dollars we begin to imagine that those things are dollars just because we think all the time in dollars. But if we measure everything in the very unusual term of collars, we are far less likely to get confused. To say "Mr. Ford has a billion dollars" suggests that he literally has them instead of having factories, machinery, automobiles, and so forth, measured by that many dollars. But if we say, "Mr. Ford has a billion collars," a literal meaning is at once recognized as absurd. To mean anything it must be that Mr. Ford has wealth worth in exchange a billion dollars. As a matter of fact, some little of that wealth is doubtless in actual collars, just as some little is in actual dollars. But most of it is in neither collars nor dollars.

Let us go over some of the questions already mentioned and express each in terms of collars, just to see how absurd they sound:

If a man owns a thousand collar automobile, does he have a thousand collars? When one man is "making" collars (getting richer) must another be "losing" collars (getting poorer)? Since there are only so many collars in the world, when one man grows richer (worth more collars) must others grow poorer? How can the world ever pay its debts! Can we "pay more collars" than there are collars in the world? Must all the collars in the world equal all the wealth in the world? If there is only one collar for every twenty collars' worth of wealth, does it follow that there is only one chance in twenty for a debtor to pay his debts? Did the discovery of collars give America the means of paying for the construction of railways? Would America grow richer if it sold much to foreigners for collars and bought little from foreigners with collars and so accumulated collars at home? Would that be a "favorable balance of trade"?

The very first task of the student of economics is to tear away the money veil covering up real wealth and to look at the actual wealth underneath. It is not for dollars that people work, invest and do business and that nations engage in international trade any more than for collars, but for what the dollars will buy. Wealth, not money, lies at the center of all economic efforts.

TRICKY EDUCATION.

The increase of so-called "workers' educational" services has caused President Green to issue a warning to trade unionists against these groups that would disguise isms and cults.

President Green states that the A. F. of L. has indorsed but one agency in the field of workers' education—the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

"Because of the power that lies in educational methods," said the A. F. of L. executive, "we can not be too careful in an examination of the various educational services that are being offered by groups that hope to disguise their propaganda as educational opportunities.

"The Workers' Educational Bureau is financed by trade unions, and the A. F. of L. is directly represented on its executive committee. The publications of the bureau are passed upon by the executive committee, on which trade unionists serve.

If you need educational material, research service or publications on labor problems, I wish to urge that you take up your needs with the A. F. of L. office or with the Workers' Education Bureau at 476 West 24th Street, New York.

"Misinformation is so subtly dangerous that it may undermine the foundations of unionism. Therefore, I wish to warn you against so-called labor educational agencies or publications and their material unless they have first been investigated by the A. F. of L. At the same time I urge your affiliation and support for the Workers' Education Bureau, which is performing a constructive, educational service for the American trade union movement."

BLOCK BUREAUCRACY.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliated to the A. F. of L., has blocked a scheme to have the Interstate Commerce Commission set wages and hours for chauffeurs on trucks in interstate business.

Hearings on this Senate bill were attended by representatives of the railroads, street car companies, and motor bus operators. These favor the bill. The union and the Merchants' Truckmen's Bureau of New York opposed the plan.

The bill would put interstate trucking in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Any change in rates would have to be referred to the commission. If the commission believe there are sufficient trucks in any one section, all other truckers would be debarred from this business. State commissions would act with the federal commission, a situation that would bring friction.

"This bill is merely the entering wedge," said the unionists. "It is like the camel getting his nose inside the tent. It would eventually mean the setting up of wage boards to determine the hours and wages of chauffeurs and helpers. If these commissions are going to determine fair rates they will eventually have to determine what are fair wages because rates are based on costs and part of the costs of transportation is labor."

"I believe that every laborer is entitled to a reasonable wage, and I would give wages a priority over dividends, because humanity is more sacred than the dollar and because the perpetuity of our great, free institutions depends upon the prosperity and happiness of the producers and creators of wealth."—Representative Browne of Wisconsin.

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CHILD WORKERS.

Children under 16 years of age play an important part in the production of tobacco in the United States, two of the most tedious and disagreeable operations in its cultivation, suckering and worming, being considered in some tobacco growing areas distinctly children's work, according to a report made public today by the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor.

In the typical districts chosen for the study, 2278 child workers were found and interviewed, 563 in Kentucky, 606 in South Carolina and Virginia and 1109 in the Connecticut Valley.

Nearly one-half of these children in the south and more than one-third in New England were under 12 years, and about one-fifth in the south and more than one-tenth in the Connecticut Valley were under 10 years of age. About one-third of the children included in the study were girls. Negroes constituted about one-third of the child workers in Kentucky, and about one-fourth of those in South Carolina and Virginia. In the Connecticut Valley almost all were white, but of foreign parentage.

Because a great deal of the work necessary in tobacco cultivation is done by hand and requires watchfulness and care rather than physical strength, children assist in every process, the older children in planting, topping, and harvesting, and children of all ages, even under 8 years, in suckering and worming. Suckering and worming is particularly the task of children in the south, little suckering and no worming being reported by child workers in the Connecticut Valley.

Suckering must be done two or three or even four times in a season, and in the hottest months of the year. It consists of breaking off the suckers or side branches that develop in the axils of the leaves after the top of the plant has been broken off to force the growth into the leaves. The children complain that their backs ache from bending over the plants, that pulling off the suckers hurts their hands and that the strong odor from the tobacco makes them ill.

Worming is done at the same time as suckering, or before. The worker must examine each leaf carefully on both sides and remove any worms found, destroying them with a twist of the thumb and forefinger or putting them in a tin can or other receptacle to be burned later. This work is so disagreeable, and according to some workers so irritating to the skin, that premiums are occasionally offered for it or the children are threatened with severe punishment if any worms are found on the plants after the work is finished.

MOLDERS TO PICNIC.

Reporting to the Labor Council Friday evening, Delegate Wynn of the Molder's Union stressed the importance of the picnic that his union will hold on June 20th at California Park (formerly called Schuetzen), Marin County, near San Rafael. Wynn invited all members of organized labor and friends to attend the picnic, saying that the arrangements which have been and are being made contemplate the largest gathering of its kind ever held in the bay district.

Prizes have been arranged for events which will feature the gathering, and it is expected the competition for them among those present will be keen and worth witnessing. In addition, an elaborate program is being prepared for the entertainment of guests, and no pains will be spared to guarantee a good time to all present.

All of organized labor is interested in the three-year fight which has been waged by the molders in this district, and no better way of showing appreciation for the general benefit which has resulted from the clean campaign of the union could be adopted than that of the unions purchasing tickets and then disposing of them to individuals.

WANT CHINESE SEAMEN.

The House Immigration Committee has made a favorable report on a bill which would permit the employment of Asiatics on American vessels in the coastwise trade. It would also remove protection to the American public and seamen from alien seamen affected with loathsome and contagious diseases.

The bill is the last word of ship owners who, in their frenzy for the cheapest labor in the world, would Chinafy the training ground for American seamen and destroy every prospect for sea power and a merchant marine.

The health provision of the present law provides that when a seaman arrives from a foreign port with a loathsome or contagious disease he shall be placed in a hospital at the expense of the vessel and no part of his wages can be deducted for this cost. The ship owners have fought this law, without success, up to the United States Supreme Court. Now they propose that the act be repealed, and to this the House committee agrees.

The bill would also tear wide gaps in the immigration law by legalizing the practice of foreign vessels that come overmanned to American ports and leave undermanned. Only recently the ship owners acknowledged before a House committee that their bootlegging system has landed thousands of aliens illegally in this country and that they are subject to deportation at the ship owners' expense. The owners want Congress to declare an amnesty on these aliens and thereby relieve them of deportation costs, but they refuse to cease the illegal practice.

The bill just reported also provides that if a seaman has been deported and later arrives in an American port in any vessel he shall be denied all landing privileges allowed by law to seamen.

This cleverly-worded clause would make it possible for owners of foreign vessels to employ seamen whom they know cannot be admitted to the United States, and who can be held as prisoners on board the vessel while in American ports.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, points out that this clause would in no way deter bringing in such men in the crew, but would, on the contrary, act as a premium for vessels to employ these aliens, who could be held to their task with the approval of the United States Government.

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LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

TWILIGHT ZONE 'TWIXT FACT AND FANCY.

If the human mind could differentiate unerringly between fact and fancy, such problems as that involving Ann's age would be simple, and there would be fewer mistakes, less error, to be combated, and infinitely more opportunity for the free play of ideas. We see some hideous thing that arouses fear within us. We come into possession of some bauble that makes us happy. Those emotions of fear and happiness are not objects or things, yet they enslave us. They do not exist as tangibles, yet they rule our lives. They are subjective concepts of the human mind, as are love and hate, ecstasy and dolour, yet we mistake them for realities.

Men have always been swayed and guided by these subjective ideas, and perhaps always will be. If an object caused man to fear, that fear urged man to destroy the object; if an object caused man to love, that love urged man to possess the object. Historic man's supremest effort seems to have been to knock the objective world into such shape as to force it to contribute to those emotions which were pleasurable and to diminish those emotions which were not pleasant. Seldom has he known what he was fighting to destroy or striving to attain, except that it was the satisfaction of such intangible subjective ideas as happiness or peace or safety or freedom. The extent of these subjective concepts is limited only by the limitations of human thought.

These subjective concepts in several individuals are not susceptible of mathematical equation. An object that will arouse the emotions of love in one individual will arouse the emotion of hate in another. Or if an object arouses love within the minds of two individuals, those two individuals inevitably will fight for possession of the object and will hate each other. Such a predicament does not lend itself to mathematical solution. Emotion, as a subjective mental concept, cannot be reduced to mathematical formula.

Sir Horace Walpole in a moment of inspiration declared that life to a person who "feels" is a tragedy, and to him who "thinks" life is a comedy. In other words, a person who permits himself to be carried away by joy and sorrow, love and hate, or any other of his subjective mental concepts, lives a tragic life, while the person with intellectual control over his emotions develops a sense of humor and is permitted the saving grace of a good laugh in circumstances that otherwise would carry all the elements of tragedy.

Consider, now, the idiot or the imbecile, who, like the intellectual giant, is not swept by great emotional surges—and ask yourself what is the distinguishing characteristic between them. Certainly they are alike in not being swept away by their emotions. Anybody can construct the syllogism and prove by logic that idiots and intellectuals are just the same, with the only fallacy in the premises.

The author of "Manhood of Humanity," reviewed briefly last week, pokes much fun at anybody who would attempt to add acres of land to quarts of milk, or something of that sort, but he seems to assume that subjective mental concepts can be reduced to mathematical limitations and human problems resolved by simple rules of arithmetic or geometry. The book is very readable, however, to anybody who is interested in mathematics and philosophy and doesn't object to the injection of metaphysical assumption on which to hang the facts together.

The reason the science and art of human engi-

neering as set forth in the book won't work is not because of mathematical inexactness of the solutions of the problems involved, but in the fallacy in the premises.

Nobody that I know of has ever presented a satisfactory ideal toward which the human race could work or breed. When a horse-breeder wants a race-horse he breeds to racing stock; when he wants a draft-horse he picks out the big strong fellows. Similarly, the dairyman seeks milch cows and the beef-cattle raiser seeks animals with large porterhouse steaks hung upon their bodies.

In breeding the human race nobody seems able to determine whether we should strive for a race of intellectual giants or a race of physical giants. "Both!" shout the apolegamists. That would be fine, except that the human race seems to have certain limitations, and when we strive for both we get mediocrity as certainly as the animal breeder who crosses racing stock with draft stock gets neither a race-horse nor a big strong fellow in the colt. The intellectual strain in humanity dies out if it is not crossed once in a while with physical strength. That fact, if it is a fact, establishes a sound reason for existence of the "average" man.

Certain well-established facts observed in the natural world have been presented. From these facts is evolved the reason for the existence of the average man. Is the conclusion a fact?

There is a twilight zone between fact and fancy that seems all but impossible to bridge. How little we know, after all! How much of what is going on is the human mind capable of grasping—how much of the processes of nature with which we come in daily contact, to say nothing of processes that it seems human perception will never be able to reach or human imagination conceive of!

LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The wish of the founders of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company to secure a widespread distribution of the stock of the corporation is being granted, as up to date subscriptions have been received from trade unionists in every section of the country. The cities represented are: Albany, Buffalo, Katonah, Yonkers, Jamestown, Oswego, Fort Edward, New York City, of New York; Chicago, Lake Bluff, Hollywood, Harrisburg, of Illinois; La Crosse, Milwaukee, Madison, of Wisconsin; Jacksonville; Terrell; El Paso, Houston, of Texas; Norwood, East Weymouth, Boston, Salem, of Massachusetts; Sunbury, W. Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Erie, Rothsville, Sugar Notch, of Pennsylvania; Grand Haven, Detroit, of Michigan; Indianapolis, Zionsville, of Indiana; Hartford, of Connecticut; St. Louis, Kansas City, Webster Groves, of Missouri; Normal, Louisville, of Kentucky; Newark, Jersey City, of New Jersey; Memphis, Pressmen's Home of Tennessee, Fairport, of Iowa; Baltimore, of Maryland; Cleveland, East Liverpool, of Ohio; Dodson, Lewistown, of Montana; Wichita, Kansas, Oklahoma City, of Oklahoma; Damascus, of Georgia; Winona, of Minnesota; Washington, D. C.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, of California; Casper, of Wyoming. Not only these, but responses are coming liberally from Canada (Revelstoke, B. C.; Palmerston, Ont.; Strathcona, Alberta, and Toronto) and the mail this week brought checks from Nova Scotia, Honolulu, Porto Rico and Mexico.

Detroit claims the credit of being the first city with a local taking the maximum—Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 636 having invested \$4000 in stock.

Inquiries for rates and policies come in daily, as well as requests for application blanks for the purchase of stock, checks, applications for employment and a few letters suggesting plans for writing insurance.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1926

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco has ordered a referendum vote on the question of prohibition in order to get the true sentiments of the people of this city with relation to the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. After that vote has been taken it will then be clear to everyone why there is little respect for the law in this city. The people are undoubtedly overwhelmingly against such laws. Every time they have had an opportunity to express themselves on this question they voted from five to ten to one against prohibition. They will undoubtedly keep that record up this year, or, more than likely, vote stronger than ever before against such interference with the personal liberty of the individual.

There are members of unions who from the time they are obligated never attend meetings, never serve on committees, never do the slightest thing to promote labor progress, yet who consider themselves good unionists simply because they pay their dues regularly, and who would be greatly offended if anyone were to tell them they were of little or no value to the labor movement. It is a fact, nevertheless, that such members contribute practically nothing in the way of help to their fellow workers, yet are always ready to accept the benefits that come from the efforts and contributions of others to the movement for better things. It is a species of selfishness over which there is no chance for pride and plenty of room for shame.

It is highly amusing to see how seriously the open shoppers take themselves when prating about the rights of the unorganized workers. Even the unorganized worker whose mentality is above that of an imbecile has to turn his back while they are talking for fear he will laugh in their faces, yet they seem to think that they are putting their deception over in splendid shape. We asked a businessman a few days ago if he believed they meant what they said, and he replied: "Of course, not, but if they enjoy lying that way why should I bother my head about it? Exposing them is your job as a labor man, and if I were in your position I would go to the task with pleasure, because, after all, nobody loves a liar." That answer pretty well tells the story. Nobody except themselves takes them seriously.

Wages and Prosperity

For a great many years it has been the contention of the organized labor movement that high wages furnished the very best possible foundation for enduring prosperity, not only for the worker, but for industry and commerce as well. However, up to a few years ago employers quite generally rejected the scheme as not logical or well founded, each individual employer harboring the notion that the cheaper he could hire labor the better for him and leaving the matter of community interest out of consideration entirely.

Since the close of the war, however, there has been a very marked change in the attitude of the astute managers of large industries, the conditions that prevailed during the conflict serving to convince them of the merits of the reasoning of the organized workers to the effect that the larger the pay envelope the greater the ability of the workers to purchase both necessities and luxuries and thus keep commerce and industry busy supplying their demands. Not all employers are yet ready to subscribe to this doctrine, but every day we get new evidence which tends to show that one by one they are falling into line and that it is only a matter of a short time until nearly all of them will see the folly of the low wage plan. That the big financiers of the country are also coming to see the wisdom of the high wage policy was made clear last week in hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives.

R. W. Burgess, assistant Federal Reserve Agent of the great Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, a statistician of national reputation, in the course of his testimony told the Congressmen:

"That high wages and high standards of living bring prosperity.

"That wages should rise faster than the cost of living, thus enabling the standard of living to rise, so that the worker can buy more necessities and luxuries.

"That high wages are a direct cause of increased industrial efficiency.

"That any attempt to 'freeze' the standard of living at any given level lowers efficiency, injures prosperity, and even brings the peril of revolution.

"That the effort to base wages solely on cost of living was a leading cause of Great Britain's present difficulties and dangers."

At this point Mr. Strong, champion of the bill under discussion, asked whether the witness did not think the condition of England better than that in America. Mr. Burgess replied:

"No, sir. I think the situation here is preferable. High wages and high standards of living and great factory efficiency are much preferable to the situation over there."

Congressman Wingo of Arkansas, a member of the committee, then took up the questioning:

Mr. Wingo: "Are there not a great many industrial leaders in this country who heretofore have resented any suggestion of increased wages who have now come to the sound economic conclusion that from the standpoint of efficiency and prosperity for the industries of this country, high wages for the efficient wage earner are better than low wages?"

Mr. Burgess: "I had an industrial leader say that to me no longer than three or four days ago."

Mr. Wingo: "The employers and employees are beginning to see that they have got a common ground and not an antagonistic ground?"

Mr. Burgess: "Yes, sir. That has brought about a measure of efficiency in this country which has made us more of an industrial leader than ever before."

Mr. Strong: "And everything is more efficient?"

Mr. Burgess: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Goldsborough of Maryland: "You mean that industry in this country has appreciated the progressive desires and ambitions of labor and has adjusted itself accordingly, and in England that has not been done?"

Mr. Burgess: "Exactly."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Members of unions should remember that they must register this year in order to be qualified to vote at the Primary Election on August 31, and the General Election on November 2. There must be a complete new registration this year and there are many very good reasons why every member of a union should be qualified to vote, principal among which is the fact that the enemies of organized labor in San Francisco are putting forth vigorous efforts to get their kind registered in order to put over their program at election time. The trade unionist who fails to register thirty days before the Primary Election will be guilty of the grossest kind of negligence to his duty. Register at the very earliest opportunity and be equipped to show your colors at the Primary on August 31st.

No wage increases and no reduction of working hours during 1925 is the jubilant report of the Anti-Union Shop Division of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at their recent meeting in New York. "In the final settlement the question of hours has been waived. Owing to the fact that the government's index figure of living expenses has shown a decrease during the year 1925, it has not been difficult to the publishers to show that there was no justice in asking for increases in wages." While not intended to be read by workers, the report plainly indicates why employers oppose trade unionism. With a refreshing absence of silly and emotional appeals about "free and independent workers," these employers frankly state that their system has made it impossible to raise wages or reduce hours. Labor-saving machinery may be installed, but employees are denied any share in this increased efficiency, while rigid living standards are based on government statistics. If living costs increase these employers may consider a wage increase, but the living standards must remain at a dead center. Rarely are anti-union employers so bold in their reasons for opposing organized labor. As a rule, they suppress the truth with pleas for "independent workers" and other empty phrases.

The worker who demands the union label on the articles he purchases is worth considerably more to the organized labor movement and to the wage workers generally than is the fellow who, though a member of a union, never thinks of the label when trading in a store. Every time the label is secured more work is provided for well-paid union workers, and every time non-union articles are purchased money is put into the treasury of those who strive to defeat the aims and purposes of the organized workers. Nobody now disputes that the labor movement does a tremendous amount of good for all workers, both organized and unorganized, and that it is a good thing for the community generally, but in spite of this fact there are men and women so careless and unconcerned as to pay no attention to the union label. They are, of course, practicing ignorant selfishness, hurting themselves as well as others, but lacking the intelligence to be able to see the harm they are doing. In so conducting himself there may be some excuse for the poor fellows who never had the advantage of membership in a union and the education that goes with that membership, but there surely can be no excuse whatever for the man or woman who has held membership and enjoyed the advantages that all unions bring to those who become a part of them.

WIT AT RANDOM

When a woman-motorist holds out her hand, then you can be certain that she is either going to turn to the right, turn to the left or stop.—Life.

Weary Willie asked for bread

Wherever he did stop;

A housewife passed the ax and said:

"First won't you have a chop?"

—Boston Transcript

"Doctor, can you cure me of snoring? I snore so loud that I awaken myself."

"In that case I would advise you to sleep in another room."—Boston Transcript.

Young Bride—I want a piece of meat without any gristle, bone or fat."

Butcher—Lady, you don't want any meat—you want an agg.—Central Div. News.

He—When I was young, the doctors said that if I didn't stop smoking I would become feeble-minded.

She—Well, why didn't you stop?—Pitt Panther.

"You, a Scotchman, and don't play golf?"

"Na, na! I used to play but gave it up twenty years ago."

"But why?"

"I lost my ball."—Capper's Weekly.

Rastus—We cotched one of de boys wid loaded dice.

His Boss—You should ostracize him.

"Dat's what I wanted to do, but I didn't hab mah razor wid me."—Texas Ranger.

The Renton Gun Club will hold another shoot this Sunday at their traps on Smithers Field. The shooting will start at about nine o'clock and will continue as long as anyone is left to shoot.—Sporting Note in a Renton (Wash.) paper.

The feature of the day's program was a paper by Jim Corcoran, on "Banking, Its Origin and Development Through from the Time of the Roman Empire to the Present Day." Two minutes were given to Jim to handle this task and he handled it splendidly.—From a Rotary report in a Michigan weekly.

"Do you know, angel face, each night I write, my thoughts down in a little book?"

"Fie, fie little rosebud, and how long has this proceeded?"

"Nigh onto foah years, sugar plum."

"Gracious, you must have the first page practically full."—Stanford Chaparral.

"Ain't you rather young to be left in charge of a drug store?"

"Perhaps; what can I do for you?"

"Do your employers know it's dangerous to leave a mere boy like you in charge of such a place?"

"I am competent to serve you, madam."

"Don't you know you might poison some one?"

"There is no danger of that, madam; what can I do for you?"

"Think I had better go to the store down the street."

"I can serve you just as well as they can and as cheaply."

"Well, you may give me a two-cent stamp, but it doesn't look right."

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Congress is talking about passing a law to forbid the ancient snake dance of the Hopi Indians. This is an annual pastime with Congress. Congress indulges in this snake dance discussion because it has nothing better to do. Congress can take away the Hopi snake dance without losing any votes for anybody, because the Hopis dance but don't vote. Lots of other Americans do likewise, but the other Americans can vote if they get sufficiently het up, while the Hopis can't. That's one good reason why they should be allowed to keep on dancing. It may help to keep their minds off of things they haven't got. The more the Hopis get het up the less they want to vote.

If the Hopis had anything else worth taking there'd probably be a bill in Congress to take it away, but the snake dance is about the only thing these Indians have left. They live in Arizona, where it's so hot nothing else will keep fresh. There are plenty of snakes in Arizona, and if Congress will keep its hands off, the Hopis will dance and be happy, as long as the snakes hold out. A squad of Hopis took some of their best snake samples to Washington and staged a snake dance so that Congressmen could see what it was like. This snake dance is a religious rite with the Hopis, and somehow they are dull enough to think that a religious rite ought also to be a right. So they want to keep on dancing. Some Congressmen seem to think all snake dancing should be reserved for the patrons of the nation's bootleggers and that the Hopis, having no rating whatever with the bootleggers, should get out of competition. That brings the whole prohibition question into the ring along with the snake dance and anybody can see what a merry party that makes out of it.

There are several reasons why the snake dance should be let alone. Anybody that has nerve enough to dance with a mess of rattlers ought to be given free reign just as a reward for that courage. Furthermore, the more snake dances there are the more snakes will be needed for the dances and therefore the fewer snakes roaming the hills and arroyos to bite those who don't dance. On top of all that, the business of destroying personal liberty has gone far enough in this land of the free. When the long arm of the law reaches from Washington away out into the most arid places of Arizona to stop a Hopi from hopping with his favorite reptiles, then, by gum, the long arm of the law is getting altogether too fresh with people and ought to be put in a sling.

Maybe there are narrow persons who say this is no business of labor and labor papers, but there are always those who want people to stop talking about things. This is everybody's business. It's no private fight. Congress figures that if it can snatch away something from a bunch of Indians it can then sneak up on somebody else and snatch something worth getting. Every bit of snitching is just that much practice. Anybody that ever threw a brick knows that. What Congress has got to learn is that it is time to let Liberty wave, as was intended, and time to quit taking every little this and that away from folks. Pretty soon people will all have to walk in the middle of the streets to keep Congress from picking their pockets, looking for rights to be grabbed away from them. It's time to put a stop to this business of telling people what they can and can't do. If the Hopis are to be stopped from doing their reptilian shimmy the whole human race will soon be told to stop wiggling. "There ought to be a law" is a phrase that oughta be cast outa the American language.

AVOID RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

By Matthew Woll

Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

Labor men here and there are voicing their opinions regarding the conflict between the government of Mexico and church organizations which come into conflict with the Mexican constitution.

There is no issue on which opinions run as strongly as on religion.

For forty years the American labor movement has avoided those divisions which inevitably result when religious issues are permitted to enter any non-religious organization.

It has been a fixed policy with American labor to bar partisan politics and religious issues.

Undoubtedly that policy is the only thing that has saved the American labor movement from division and destruction.

If a few members of the American labor movement insist upon now precipitating a religious question into the arena of labor discussion, can that act be any less harmful to American labor because the question comes from Mexico than it would be if it came from New York or Chicago?

A religious issue is as dangerous, whether it originates in Mexico, Chicago, San Francisco or Timbuctoo. It is a religious issue just the same.

Division of opinion will follow. Reason soon will cease to govern the discussion. Passions will be aroused, and none is more bitter than religious passions. Once such a discussion and division of opinion is under way and no one can tell where the dispute will end, or what will be the consequences.

Let American labor men, as church members, or as citizens, say what they like about this or any other question, but let them remain true to fundamental American labor policy and principle and scrupulously keep it out of the realm of trade unionism.

American trade unions have within their ranks men of all religions and men of no religion, men of all churches and men of no church. The business of trade unions is to promote the economic welfare and freedom of working people and the paramount concern of every union man should be the preservation of the unions for that task.

Whoever so far forgets the lessons of the past, whoever casts aside the only policy of safety labor unionism has ever known, must bear the responsibility for what follows such acts. The possible consequences of this hour are too grave—nationally and internationally—to pass without warning. Beware the rocks that bring disaster.

No one will be happier than the American oil and mining concessionaires who seek wealth in Mexico to see labor divided on the religious question.

OPPOSE FORCED LABOR.

Compulsory arbitration of mine disputes was opposed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover in urging the creation of a coal mediation board before a committee of the house of representatives. He said that regulation of prices, profits and wages would not secure cheaper coal nor would it solve major questions in labor disputes, but would result in a score of worse evils.

"I do not believe that anything in the nature of compulsory arbitration is a remedy for failure of industrial relations," he said.

CHILD MANAGEMENT.*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

11. WHY DO SOME CHILDREN STEAL?

In some cases stealing is a child's way of "getting even." Mary was an apathetic but friendly little girl who vigorously denied, even before the subject was broached, the thefts of which she was accused. She did not have to be prompted to discuss her interest, her play life and the movies which she occasionally attended. She said that she hated dolls, liked to play ball and enjoyed the play life on the street. Mary volunteered no complaint of her home life, but it was not difficult to see that she was far from happy. Just before the interview was ended the child returned to the matter of stealing, stating quite openly and frankly that she had stolen. Without being questioned she confided, "Nobody likes me. I don't know why. The girls don't like me—they knock me down and tease me. I stole only from the people who teased me and from those I don't like."

Stealing was Mary's way of "getting even" with those who had hurt her by their teasing and their ridicule.

Revenge and jealousy are not uncommon motives for stealing, especially with girls, even up to the college age. A girl of 16 years was brought to court on a charge of breaking and entering. Investigation showed that on three occasions she had gone to the house of her best friend and stolen wearing apparel, skates and a ring, all of which she carefully hid away and made no attempt to use or sell. A rather long, detailed story of the case revealed the fact that, in spite of her extreme fondness for her girl friend, there were times when she became intensely jealous of her, especially when the other girl appeared in new clothes such as her own parents could not afford to buy. It was after such periods of jealousy that she committed the thefts.

One must here assume that jealousy was a strong personality trait in the mental make-up of the girl, and it is extremely doubtful whether any treatment would completely eradicate it at her age. It is important, however, to give such an individual a better insight into her personality make-up so that she battle with her handicaps openly.

*Syndicated from the revised edition of Child Management—Publication No. 143, of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

CHARGES SALE OF JOBS.

A resolution introduced by Senator Couzens provides for an investigation of charges that members of Congress and political organizations extort money from federal employees in return for appointments.

Accusations have been made, said Senator Couzens, that postmasters have been appointed in disregard of civil service requirements. Specific directions to the committee would be to ascertain "if federal employees have been or are being solicited for contribution by members of Congress and by political organizations."

"The great fundamental principle laid down by Plato—that education is a life-long process, in which the student can only make a beginning during his college course."—William Osler, in an address at McGill University, September 21, 1899.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is the nickname of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City?

A.—Typographical Union No. 6 of the International Typographical Union is known as "Big Six." It is one of the oldest, largest and most influential printers' unions in the country. Horace Greeley was its president in 1850.

Q.—Is there a union of oil workers?

A.—Yes, the Oil Field, Gas, Well and Refinery Workers, organized in 1919. Walter H. Yarrow, founder of the union, is president.

Q.—What organization is conducting the campaign to unionize Pullman car porters?

A.—The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which was organized in 1924. A. Philip Randolph, general organizer, is leading the campaign.

Q.—What does the expression, "ca canny," as used by English workers, mean?

A.—This is a Scotch phrase, meaning to "go easy" or act cautiously. It is applied to the practice by a worker of intentionally slackening the speed of production by various methods not readily apparent to the foreman or employer. "Ca canny" is generally denounced by English labor leaders whenever practiced.

STATE INSPECTORS.

Inspectors and investigators of all departments of State government will hereafter hold positions only after qualifying through civil service examinations and all employees now holding positions under temporary authorization must qualify for such positions by satisfactorily passing an examination. This is the announcement issued from the Department of Civil Service.

Civil Service Commissioner David J. Reese, in making the announcement, states: "Because these positions were originally represented to be of a detective nature, on the request of department heads no examinations were held by former commissioners, and appointing powers were given authorization to name employees. It is now believed that the interests of the State can best be served by placing these employees directly under civil service and examinations will be held not alone to qualify the men now on the job, but to secure lists of men available for appointment. If the men now employed are not up to standard, the fact alone that they are employed does not safeguard their positions.

"The following examinations will be held after June 15:

"Investigator, Board of Medical Examiners.

"Investigator, Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

"Investigator, Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

"Investigator, Board of Dental Examiners.

"Investigator, State Board of Pharmacy.

"All of these positions pay from \$135 to \$200 per month, plus traveling expenses.

"In addition to the above, examinations will be held for chief cannery inspector and cannery inspector. The former position pays \$250 to \$300 per month and the latter \$150 to \$200 per month. Information regarding all of these positions may be had by addressing the Civil Service Commissioner at Sacramento."

You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.—Remark attributed to Abraham Lincoln.

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service.

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

STEAM CHEST PACKING.

Charles Lee Cook of Louisville, unable to walk or even lift a hand higher than his head, held down by an almost useless body, has used his head to such advantage that not long ago he refused an offer of \$40,000 a year. He has invented devices for use on steamships which are in use on all of the lines in the world. He designed the creosoting works at Brunswick, Ga., which are considered a model for others. He is the only private citizen who has been given the privilege of the floor in the United States Senate.

As a boy of 17, he worked at a lathe in the corner of his father's workshop, perfecting an invention which soon brought him \$5 a week and which later made him a rich man.

When he was 12 years old he built a miniature model of the famous Mississippi river steamboat Ajax. This model was 12 inches long and ran by steam. Then he built a steam engine only eight inches high which could throw a jet of water 50 feet. Experts agreed that the workmanship equaled that of the finest Swiss watch.

One day he was watching a railroad cut being excavated, and noticed that steam escaped from the steam chest of the engine. It was an obvious waste of power. He decided to change that. He did.

He got his packing on the engine one night when the watchman had gone. It worked so successfully that his packing was used on all of the locomotives on the Louisville & Nashville road. That was the basis of the business which he now conducts under the name of the C. Lee Cook Manufacturing Company. His factories are huge and his products are known all over the civilized world. During the war his packing was used on many of the Emergency Fleet Corporation ships and it is used also in the great steel plants.

What his work cost in untiring efforts and in strength of will, only he can know. Since he can not lift anything weighing more than a few ounces, the problems of producing his first inventions with crude tools were many.

Charles Lee Cook is not only an inventor, engineer and designer, but he is also consulted by eminent attorneys in legal matters. His knowledge of the classics is amazing. His study of Hebrew and Sanscrit has brought adequate knowledge of each language—all this from an apparently helpless cripple.

NOTE—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

JOHN S. HORN SICK.

The many friends of John S. Horn, member of the Board of Public Works, former secretary-treasurer of the Central Labor Council, and prominent in the organized labor movement as a member of Beer Drivers' No. 227 of this city, is quite ill at his home, 124 East Fifty-ninth Place. The first of last week he was compelled to go home with what was considered a cold, and thought that he would be about in a day or so. However, the ailment grew worse and physicians diagnosed it as pleurisy. He has had to have constant attendance and has been unable to sit up so far, though reports from his home are to the effect that he is improving. Brother Horn has been a mighty sick man, and it will be a week or more before he is able to get around to his duties, if complications don't set in. Thousands of friends in the labor movement wish him a speedy and complete recovery.—Los Angeles Citizen.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The election for International executive officers and local delegates to the Colorado Springs convention was held Wednesday. While the campaign previous to election day had been rather quiet, considerable interest was shown during the last few hours before the poles closed and a good proportion of our 1400 membership expressed their preference for local and International officers during the day. Following is the result of the local vote for delegates and International officers:

For Delegates to I. T. U. (four to be elected)—D. K. Stauffer, 727; Harry Young, 622; E. A. Eickworth, 611; J. J. Hebner, 577; *Roscoe Cole, 361; *H. A. Watkins, 321. (*Administration.)

For Alternate Delegates to I. T. U. (four to be elected)—G. S. Hollis, 661; T. S. Black, 610; G. H. Knell, 608; Floyd Parks, 591.

President—Charles P. Howard, 599; *James M. Lynch, 373.

First Vice-President—Theodore Perry, 567; *Seth R. Brown, 370; John Braun, 17.

Second Vice-President—George Bentley, 589; *Austin Hewson, 352.

Secretary-Treasurer—Woodruff Randolph, 572; *J. W. Hays, 389.

Trustees, Union Printers Home (three to be elected)—Frank H. Cook, 590; Walter E. Ames, 572; J. Arthur Moriarty, 558; *George P. Nichols, 345; *Stephen O'Donnell, 336; *Lewis M. Abel, 308.

Agent, Union Printers Home—Tom C. Millis, 563; *Joe M. Johnson, 349.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—George W. Howard, 555; *Vincent A. Fusk, 288.

Board of Auditors—Charles E. Mayers, 574; *John M. Dugan, 320.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor (five to be elected)—Frank Morrison, 641; William Robert Trotter, 568; Paul A. Clark, 522; Charles E. Loughheed, 520; William J. Robinson, 517; *Max S. Hayes, 356; *Theodore W. McCullough, 340; *John C. Harding, 325; *William Young, 308; *James Simpson, 271; Joseph A. Wise, 66; R. O. Jagers, 24.

(*Administration.)

E. A. Zimmer, who has been confined to a local hospital for the past month, has recovered sufficiently as to be able to be up and about. Mr. Zimmer, who has been conducting the Economy Printing Company for some time past, has disposed of his interests in that office.

H. L. White, one of the best known members of No. 21, who since his resignation from the Industrial Accident Commission office has been confining his activities to his ranch near Walnut Creek, was renewing his acquaintances made in San Francisco during election day and cast his vote for International and local officers.

Fred Lippert, who spends most of his time on his ranch near Santa Rosa, spent several days this week visiting friends and acquaintances in San Francisco, and was present to cast his ballot on election day.

William Hickey, of the Daily News chapel, returned Tuesday from a trip to Australia. Mr. Hickey, whose health has not been the best for several months past, made this trip hoping to improve his health, but states upon his return that it was of little benefit to him. On the return trip Mr. Hickey called upon Messrs. Frickle and Rubin in Honolulu, who are well-known among the membership of No. 21.

R. E. Morton, of the Mergenthaler Linotype force, is confined to his home this week suffering from poison, which the doctor stated was caused by strawberries which had been fertilized with a poisonous substance. While Mr. Morton is very ill, it is not anticipated that anything serious will result.

Federal Judge W. Hitz, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as sole arbitrator in a wage dispute between the Newspaper Publishers' Association and Columbia Typographical Union of Washington, D. C., last week rendered a decision in which he granted all the requests of the union. Judge Hitz was the nominee of the Publishers' Association. His award gave the members of the union an increase of \$1.30 per day, or \$7.80 per week for day work, and \$1.60 per day, or \$9.60 per week for night work. The scale is operative for three years, and will remain at \$54.00 day and \$60.00 night during its life, and is for a seven-hour day. This award is retroactive November 11, 1925, when the old contract expired, and the 450 printers employed on the six daily newspapers of that city will receive from two to three hundred dollars each in back pay. The total amount will approximate \$112,000. Heretofore, the employers have been enabled to work their employees a maximum of four hours each week without overtime rates. This custom has been abolished, and employees will now receive time and one-half for all time in excess of their seven-hour day, and a new feature added to the award is that men employed on morning papers, who are compelled to report for work before 6 o'clock p. m. will receive time and one-half from the time they report until 6 o'clock and the regular rate of pay until discharge. This is one of the finest awards ever handed down in the United States, and the committee representing Columbia Union is to be congratulated upon receiving this eminent award.

G. B. Knott of the California Press chapel, who has been studying law for the past four years, was graduated May 18 from Golden Gate College with the degree of LL.B., and the latter part of June will go before the California Board of Bar Examiners to take the examination for admission to the practice of law. Mr. Knott, formerly a member of Spokane Union No. 193, is one of the old school of printers who believes in utilizing spare time for the improvement of one's own conditions and that of his fellow men. If successful in passing the Bar Examiners, Mr. Knott plans to enter the practice of law, but as yet has not chosen the field in which he will endeavor to practice his profession. It is likely, however, that he will return to his former home in the Northwest, where he has a host of friends who would be pleased to know that he has finally mastered the legal profession.

Lloyd M. Cowan, of the Barry chapel, announced his marriage to Miss Phern Keeler last week. The marriage was solemnized by Reverend Dysinger of Oakland. The happy young couple are at home at 1320 Haight street, this city. Mr. Cowan is an apprentice member of No. 21, and will soon graduate to the journeymen ranks. His many friends among the journeymen and apprentices wish the young folks unbounded happiness and prosperity.

Harry Johnston, of the Bulletin chapel, has the appearance of having been wrestling with an exploding "still." When questioned Mr. Johnston stated that it was all the result of a Sunday picnic,

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makes you
so enjoy
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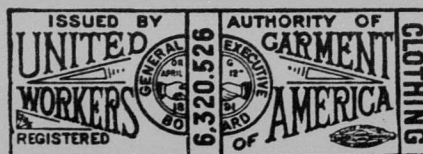
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he having been unfortunate enough to come in contact with a mass of poison oak. Mr. Johnston contracted a severe case of poison, which completely covered both hands and forearms.

Ray Farr, who has been suffering greatly from neuritis for many months, has departed for interior points following advice of his doctor to the effect that the heat of the valley would be beneficial to his health.

The many friends of Ed Ormsby, of the Bosqui chapel, will be saddened to know that he is very ill at his home at 2460 California street, and those who can find the time are requested to call and spend a few moments with Mr. Ormsby.

Apprentice members of the union who are taking the I. T. U. course of lessons are requested to make certain that their name and proper address is not only in the hands of the local secretary, but to make sure that they place their home address and number upon all communications addressed to the Bureau of Education in Indianapolis. This week a communication from the Bureau of Education enclosed proof sheets and samples of work done by some apprentice member of this organization. No name, address or number appeared thereon, and the Bureau forwarded them to this office for identification. If there is an apprentice member who has not received his lessons back as promptly as he thought he should, he is requested to call at the secretary's office and identify the lessons here.

Word was received this week that Mrs. H. Lieberknecht had passed away on April 28 at Reno, Nev. Mrs. Lieberknecht, accompanied by her husband, recently removed to Reno in the hopes that the climate there would be beneficial to her health, which had been failing for several years past. For some time after arriving at Reno she seemed to improve greatly, but a week before passing away she suffered a stroke of paralysis, which caused her demise within a week.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

A called meeting of the chapel on Tuesday, presided over by Acting Chairman Davis, voted to hold the polls open, Wednesday, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 6 to 7 p. m. Tellers elected were W. S. Leslie, Carey Liggett and "Pop" Piersol.

All during June Harry Ball expects to be absent from the shop. It's not because he'll be a June bride either. Ever since Goat Island was a kid, Harry says, he's had tooth trouble and he's laying off to let a dentist do what he can.

Either "Bill" Clement or Frank Sherman, all-around prints, probably will take over Mr. Ball's job of setting ball scores for fudge editions.

Elmer McGraw, day apprentice, left Tuesday on a vacation and Jimmy Santich, night apprentice, is doing his stuff.

This young man, Jack Griffin, subbing on the night machine side, was born and raised in Williamson County, Illinois, by newspaper writers generally given the prefix "Bloody." Its best known city is Herrin and therein Jack resided till it got so wild he left while he had his hair on.

For ages Machinist Leslie boosted for another magazine for old No. 9 and Skipper Davy finally got busy where it would do the most good, the climax being that the old mill now sets agate, eight and ten point.

No sooner did "Pop" Piersol release his sub, Harvey Bell, than Al Crackbon grabbed him, and he's working so regularly Harvey claims he can afford to eat three times a day.

If Charley Stevens continues to improve in health he intends to return to work some time next week.

"Cliff Hayseed is so lazy that he hasn't been up in time to get to the bank in three weeks."

"That's nothing. Jeff Wyse is so lazy that for two years the neighbors thought he was an invalid."

THE THUG HIRERS.

Last week, when arrested for attempting to steal an automobile, a creature giving the name of Fred Felix, said in court that he was in the employ of the notorious Black Jack Jerome, who is employed by the Industrial Association to prey upon union men in the Bay region. The man told the court that because he was in the employ of the Industrial Association he felt he should be immediately released from custody, yet the directors of that association have the gall to endeavor to make it appear, through advertisements in the daily press, that members of unions are responsible for the thuggery that is going on in the city.

According to reports now being investigated, this man Felix is from Chicago and is reported to have a criminal record.

While Felix is being held pending an investigation of his record in the East, many other men, brought to San Francisco to act as strikebreakers for the Industrial Association, are also being investigated, as evidence now already in possession of the authorities is to the effect that many of these men are members of the notorious Chicago "gangsters," while others are ex-convicts, gunmen and thugs who have been imported to San Francisco to prey upon union men, citizens of San Francisco.

The case of John Dooling, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, and Henry Smith, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, were Wednesday put over a week upon the representation that Frank E. Daniels, a union carpenter, whom they are alleged to have beaten at his home at 266 Spreckels street early Tuesday morning, had not recovered sufficiently to appear in court.

Dooling and Smith, both of whom are said to have police records, told the police that they were hired to slug Daniels.

Royce Smith, Industrial Association guard, was given a ninety-day suspended sentence Wednesday by Police Judge Lazarus on conviction of carrying a concealed weapon.

These notorious gangsters, ex-convicts, gunmen and thugs are working under the direction of "Black Jack" Jerome, hireling of the Industrial Association.

"Black Jack" Jerome's methods are well known. It is a matter of public record that he had repeatedly ordered his strike-breaking guards to "Shoot to kill." It is also a matter of public record that "Black Jack" Jerome furnishes strikebreakers with arms and ammunition and, in some cases, has led them in armed attacks upon union men. Statements to this effect have been published, along with affidavits, by a group of the most prominent clergymen, representing all denominations, in this country.

Acting under the direction of the Industrial Association's hireling, "Black Jack" Jerome, some of the most notorious and desperate criminals in the country have, within the past few weeks, brutally assaulted union men, citizens of San Francisco and the bay cities.

Some of these desperados, when arrested, have had in their possession pistols, brass knuckles, black jacks, pieces of iron wrapped in paper, and other weapons.

Some of them have threatened to murder the union men who caused their arrest.

When their leader and "American Plan" hireling, "Black Jack" Jerome, was recently arrested

for brutally assaulting a disabled World War veteran, Jerome is reported to have said to the war hero, "I'll get you yet."

Invariably, when these gunmen and thugs have been arrested, they have admitted that they are in the employ of "Black Jack" Jerome, hireling of the Industrial Association of San Francisco.

The big advertisements published in the daily press by the Industrial Association and its allies may have been inserted not so much to give the general public alleged information, but, it may be, for the purpose of winning over these publications to its side of the controversy. At any rate, during the past week some of these papers have been publishing stories calculated to mislead the public regarding the parties responsible for the thuggery that has taken place in the region about the bay as a consequence of the Industrial Association's attempt to break the unions around San Francisco. These publications have taken the side of the Industrial Association, not only in their editorial columns, but their news stories have been colored and unfair to the unions and their membership as well. We wonder why?

CAUSES REAR END TROUBLES.

Rear end trouble in your car is often the result of faulty brakes or a grabbing clutch, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. A sudden start or stop will throw a strain on the driving pinion or master gear. When brakes are applied too suddenly when going down hill a jumping of the rear end results.

BREAKING IN NEW CARS.

Many experienced motorists put cylinder oil into the gasoline tank when breaking in a new car, especially during the first few hundred miles, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. One quart of oil to 18 or 20 gallons of gasoline is enough. This practice insures positive lubrication of the piston rings and valves.

INSPECT GENERATOR BRUSHES OCCASIONALLY.

You should examine the generator brushes on your car at least twice a year, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. The principle troubles to which the brushes are subject include the sticking of the brushes in the holders, brushes fitting poorly to the commutator, weak holder springs and brushes grounded by oil, dirt or carbon particles.

PURE FOOD LAW IGNORED.

The pure food law is violated and the people's health is jeopardized, according to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief of the bureau of chemistry.

"Violators have grown so bold because of the non-enforcement of the present law," he said, "that they have now introduced in Congress bills to legalize adulteration. Today adulterants and coloring matter are being used illegally in food-stuffs. Because of the extent to which people eat preserved and prepared foods this condition is more than ever harmful."

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of May 21, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Mailers, E. P. Garrigan, Frank E. Raubinger. From Boiler Makers, Thos. Dulleghan, James Duggan, Thos. Sheehan. From Chauffeurs, E. J. Martin, vice W. Collins. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Ferry Boatmen's Union, relative to its affiliation with the Oakland Central Labor Council. From Congressman Flaherty, with reference to Senate Bill No. 3983. From Chauffeurs' Union of Niagara Falls, New York, relative to the union sight-seeing trips at Niagara. From D. J. O'Brien, Chief of Police, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter. From Bakery Drivers' Union, announcing its Bay excursion and picnic at Paradise Park, May 30th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Miscellaneous Employees' Union, inclosing its wage scale. From Hatters' Union No. 23, inclosing wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Non-Partisan Committee—Legislative records of Representatives in Congress.

Communication from Milton Schmidt, requesting the privilege of the floor in behalf of the Blind Initiative Committee. On motion the request was granted. Mr. Schmidt spoke at length on the conditions of our blind citizens and requested the delegates to assist in securing signatures for said petition. On motion the proposed action of the Blind Initiative Committee was endorsed and the Council pledged itself to circulate said petitions.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of Bottlers' Union against the manner in which the Lithographers are promoting their label, your committee decided to hold the matter in abeyance until the two unions agree upon a method of procedure. The complaint of Retail Clerks' Union against the Bertillion Hat Store was laid over for a period of four weeks to effect an adjustment. Also similar action on the complaint against the Stanley Clothes Shop. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Iron-Steel Workers—Are now in conference with employers on new wage scale. Chauffeurs—Are negotiating with sight-seeing managers for the purpose of having a union shop. Lumbermen—Have been visited by a committee from the Garment Workers; will make a survey of its membership to see that their clothing will bear the label; will insist on membership registering. Street Carmen—One of their members was killed on his way home from work; are in favor of compulsory insurance for all automobiles. Waiters—Have purchased \$1000 stock in Brotherhood Bank. Cemetery Workers—Have accepted compromise on wage scale of 25c per day. Molders—Are still on strike against the establishment of the American plant; will hold picnic June 20. Typographical—Have received a visit from the Garment Workers' Union; have pledged themselves to do all they can to further the union label when purchasing garments. Teamsters—make the purchase of union-made goods a part of its ritual. Street Carmen—Will assist in the campaign for union-made goods. Lithographers—Requested the assistance of all unionists to see that their label is on all lithographic work.

Report of Organizing Committee—The matter of Hospital Stewards and Nurses was laid over for the next meeting. In the matter of organizing the automobile crafts, your committee reports progress. Committee reported three vacancies on the committee and requested that they be filled. The seats vacated on the committee are those of Geo. Riley, J. P. Thompson and Al Howe. The

seat of J. DuFon is also to be filled. Report concurred in.

New Business—Moved that the Executive Committee bring in a report on the organization of a Non-Partisan Political Committee; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and same ordered paid.

Receipts—\$439.50. **Expenses**—\$2859.00.

Council adjourned at 9:25 p.m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

Minutes of Meeting Held May 5, 1926.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was called to order at 8 p.m. by President J. R. Matherson in Mechanic's Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials received from Upholsterers No. 28. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegate seated.

Communications—From Iron, Steel and Tin Workers announcing that they have affiliated with the League. From the American Biscuit Co. in regard to the label. Minutes of the Building Trades read, noted and filed.

Committee Reports—Label, W. G. Desepte reported that he looked up the automobile number of a machine taking goods out of Chinatown. Visited Eagleson's. Visited stores in Mission with Brother Glover in regard to hats and caps. Visited Hume Packing Co. in regard to the label on printing. Visited Weinstein's in regard to labeled hats and caps. Made arrangements for the district meeting. Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters reported that business is good; look for the house card. Tailors—Business is fair; look for their label; Clancy and Billy Lyons are unfair. Lithographers—Reported

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission

Jenny Wren Stores.

Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Phillips Baking Company.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women



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TROUBLES

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Factory: Mission St. bet. 7th & 8th

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AND SALESROOM

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BASEMENT

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COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

that all lithographed food containers should bear their label. Janitors—Reported that business is fair. Upholsters No. 28—Reported that business is fair; have settled with Dieringer Bros.; look for their label. Auto Mechanics—Reported business is fair; organized the White Top Cab Co.; will hold dance at California Hall on June 5. Cigarmakers—Reported that business is fair; look for their label. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is fair. Grocery Clerks—Reported that all chain stores are unfair; look for and demand the Clerks' monthly working button; color changes every month; color for May is rose. Teamsters No. 85—Reported that business is fair; will support the League. Plumbers—Reported that business is fair. Barbers—Reported that all barber shops open on Sundays are unfair.

New Business—Sister Daisy Houch of the Garment Workers was called for a few remarks and gave an interesting talk on the garment industry on the Coast and urged upon all present to help them in their campaign against prison-made garments. Brother Van Horn of the Cigarmakers was called upon for a few remarks and gave one of his interesting talks upon the labor conditions throughout the country and stated that the only weapon organized labor has is the label.

Moved, seconded and carried that the nominations for the office of vice-president and one trustee be closed and the secretary cast a ballot for N. Burton for vice-president and M. J. Jacobs for trustee. Moved, seconded and carried that the secretary send a letter to the Web Pressmen. Moved, seconded and carried that the secretary write a letter to the Tacoma Brewing Co.

Dues, \$15.00; agent, \$150.08; total, \$165.08. Disbursements, \$160.60.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 10:15, to meet again on Wednesday, May 19, 1926.

RETIREMENT BILL PASSED.

The house has passed an amended federal retirement bill that raises the \$750 annuity to \$1000 and increases employees' contributions to the fund from two and one-half per cent of their salary to three and one-half per cent. The changes introduced by Congressman Lehlbach, and favored by federal employees, called for a \$1200 annuity.

Opposition was recorded by members of the house before final vote on the amended measure, but Mr. Lehlbach warned his colleagues that this is the best that can be secured.

"I think I will be given credit for sincerity in my endeavor to secure adequate retirement legislation," he said. "I have agreed to pass the bill that is now before you because—knowing the situation in all its ramifications—I tell you frankly it is this or nothing."

Under the bill the general clerical force of the government may retire at 70 years. Mechanics, mail carriers, mail clerks and laborers may retire at 65. Railway mail clerks and those who have spent the greater part of their service in hazardous occupations, in the tropics or in extreme cold climate, may leave at 62.

HOW TO STOP AGITATION.

The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. An unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort to the extreme elements of our country, which endeavor to stir up governments to embark upon a course of retaliation and repression. The seed of revolution is repression. The remedy for these things must not be negative in character. It must be constructive. It must comprehend the general interest. The real antidote for the unrest which manifests itself in not suppression, but a deep consideration of the wrongs that beset our national life and the application of a remedy.—Woodrow Wilson.

GAINS IN EMPLOYMENT.

The May number of the Labor Market Bulletin, issued by Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, shows increased employment for April, 1926, compared with March, 1926. The bulletin is based upon reports received from 744 large industrial establishments located throughout the State. In April, 1926, these establishments employed 156,361 workers, with a total weekly payroll of \$4,466,808; while in March, 1926, these identical establishments employed 146,585 with a total weekly payroll of \$4,301,463. These figures represent an increase of 6.7 per cent in the number of employees and an increase of 3.8 per cent in the total weekly payroll.

While the volume of employment for all industries in the State increased 7 per cent, the number of employees in the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables increased 170 per cent, and the number of employees in the lumber industry increased from 11 to 16 per cent. Other industries employing more workers in April compared with March include the manufacture of agricultural implements, lime, cement and plaster, glass, women's clothing and automobile bodies and parts.

Among the industries showing decreases of employment during the same period are the following: Men's clothing, 3 per cent; millinery, 10 per cent; printing, 3 per cent; paper products, 4 per cent; slaughtering and meat products, 6 per cent.

SHOPMEN LOSE TEST WAGE SUIT.

Chief Judge T. Scott Offutt in the circuit court of Baltimore county at Towson has dismissed the test suit brought by 131 shop employees of the Western Maryland railroad to recover approximately \$1,000,000 wages claimed to be due them by reason of a violation of contract. It was announced by attorneys representing the employees that a new trial would be demanded, and if this was denied an appeal would be made to the state supreme court.

The suit dismissed by Judge Offutt was brought by David C. Wenner, a discharged shopman, who sought to recover \$7290 due him in wages since 1923, when the Western Maryland farmed out its shops to a private contracting concern and abrogated the wage agreement then existing with the shop craft unions.

In rendering a verbal decision Judge Offutt held the contract to be one-sided, that it obligated the railroad to employ the shopmen while it placed no obligation upon the shopmen to work for the railroad. For this reason, he declared, the contract lacked consideration entitling the shopmen to recover.

"Wealth ought to bear its share of the burdens of government. Court houses and judges are provided to protect not alone persons, but property and wealth. Armies and navies cost the United States \$600,000,000 annually to protect not alone American lives, but American wealth at home and abroad—on land and ships and cargoes at sea. Wealth must pay its share of the burdens of government."—Representative Connally of Texas.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will, he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage—a personage less imposing in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array.—Lord Brougham.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Patrick J. McDonnell of the Sheet Metal Workers, Samuel Lovett of the Watchmen, Thomas H. Anderson of the Theatrical Stage Employees, Otto Schmidt of the Federal Employees, Homer G. Hanna of the Bricklayers, William Lane of the Boilermakers, Milton G. Woods of the Electrical Workers, Mo Davis of the Electricians.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Mailers' Union, E. P. Garrigan and Frank E. Raubinger; from the Chauffeurs' Union, E. J. Martin vice W. Collins.

The Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union is to give an outing and picnic at Paradise Park on Sunday, May 30th, at which there will be games and dancing of all kinds to amuse those in attendance. All members of unions are invited. Special boats will leave for the grounds at 9 and 11 in the morning and tickets will be on sale at the ferries.

The Iron and Steel Workers' Union is at present in conference with employers for the purpose of negotiating a new wage scale and working agreement and all indications point to a satisfactory understanding being reached by the interested parties.

The Waiters' Union has purchased \$1000 worth of stock in the new Brotherhood Bank which will shortly open its doors in this city. A number of other unions as well as individual members of different organizations have taken similar action in an effort to help the bank get started.

The legislative records of the California delegation to Congress on measures of interest to labor have been forwarded to the San Francisco Labor Council. The executive board of the Council will now make a careful investigation of the records in order to determine their candidates in the coming election.

More than 2500 tickets for the seventh annual dance of Automobile Mechanics' Union are out, many of which are already secured, according to Secretary Felix Dummond. The dance will be held at California Hall on June 5th.

Three representatives of each of eight unions will convene June 4th to establish final working plans for participation in the statewide organization campaign of Automobile Mechanics' Union. Organizations that have pledged themselves to assist in the unionization of the automotive industry are Blacksmiths, Helpers, Electrical Workers, International Association of Machinists, Painters and Decorators, Upholsterers and Finishers, Teamsters and Truck Drivers, Brass Finishers and Polishers, Sheet Metal Workers, and the Federal Union for the Miscellaneous. The union will assist Automobile Mechanics' Local No. 1305 both financially and morally. They will visit all local unions for the purpose of obtaining signatures to pledge cards. Similar campaigns have already been launched in Oregon and Washington with favorable results. The northern drive has proven beneficial to car owners, employers and employees, reports Felix Dummond, secretary of Local No. 1305.

Representatives of the United Garment Workers' Union who are visiting different unions of the Bay region in advocating the purchase of only union-made garments bearing the label of their organization, report a very encouraging response to their appeals. Many unions have taken definite action looking to an increased demand for the union label on the part of their membership. Members are urged to be careful to secure the legitimate label recognized by the American Federation of Labor because there is another and unrecognized label being used in this vicinity at the present time. See that the label bears the name of the United Garment Workers of America and then there will be no doubt about it.

SUNDAY BARBERING NOT NECESSARY.

Governor Smith has signed the bill forbidding Sunday barbering in New York City and Saratoga Springs. For more than 20 years barbering on Sunday has been prohibited in all parts of the state but these two cities.

"In view of this," said the governor, "it is difficult to imagine that it is a work of necessity. If it is necessary in New York and Saratoga Springs, it should be necessary in Albany, Binghamton or anywhere else."

BLIND PLAN APPROVED.

The initiative movement for an amendment to the State constitution creating a commission for handling the affairs of the blind in the State was indorsed by unanimous vote last Friday at the meeting of the Labor Council. The movement has already received the approval of the Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, and other organizations.

A resolution indorsing the measure was adopted following an address by Milton L. Schmitt, former State Assemblyman, who is State director of the campaign.

HURLING TEAM.

With the appointment by Mayor James Rolph of a civic committee, headed by Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher and including all San Francisco Supervisors, to officially welcome and entertain Ireland's champion Tipperary hurling team upon its arrival here June 10, plans being completed for the gala reception and welcome to the noted athletes have gained marked momentum in this city.

The arrival of the champions here will signalize the first visit of an Irish athletic team to California. Because hurling is the national Irish game and the Tipperary players are the recognized champions, their visit to San Francisco will be an event of national importance, according to Lieutenant Michael Riordan, general chairman, who declares that an effort will be made here to eclipse the public ovations accorded the champions in the East, since their arrival there last week.

Plans for the official welcome to the Tipperary team will be completed this week for the civic committee. The tentative entertainment program includes a parade, reception, ball, two luncheons and a banquet preceding the big game at Ewing Field here on June 13, when the Irish champions will battle an all-star Western hurling team, now being selected through competitive try-outs by officials of the Gaelic Athletic Association.

Devotees of outdoor sports from all parts of the State are planning excursion parties to attend the June 13th championship game. Hurling is one of the most thrilling athletic contests. The game calls for a combination of skill, speed and endurance and there is intense action all during the hour allotted to the game. Hurling is similar to both ice hockey and football.

"Get a relish for the good company of the race by daily intercourse with some of the great minds of all ages"; for 'many of you,' he said, 'will need a strong leaven to raise you above the level of the dough in which it will be your lot to labor.'"
—H. Cushing.

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